

## **RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING A WORK SESSION**

[Note to Chair: Work sessions are less formal proceedings than public hearings and are held primarily for the purpose of committee deliberation and voting on bills, nominations and other committee matters and for working with committee analysts. That being the case, more flexibility may be exercised in the conduct of work sessions than with public hearings. The following guidelines may be helpful in providing structure and organization to work sessions, while still allowing sufficient flexibility.]

### **1. SCHEDULING.**

Prior to scheduling bills for work sessions, please consult with your committee analyst to determine which bills are ready to be worked. More than one work session may be held on a bill, particularly if committee amendments are being drafted and considered. If possible, a work session should not be held on the same day as the public hearing on that bill.

### **2. NOTICE.**

The Freedom of Access laws require reasonable notice of all committee meetings. Joint Rules require the committee to direct the committee clerk to notify all sponsors of a bill of the work session on that bill. Time permitting, other people who requested notification should be notified as well. Notice must also be posted outside the committee room. Joint rules prohibit a committee from holding a work session for which notice has not been posted.

### **3. QUORUM.**

A quorum of (7) members of the Committee must be present to start a work session or to vote on a motion (other than to adjourn) but is not necessary to continue a work session. A vote may not be taken without a Senator present unless with permission from the President of the Senate.

### **4. OPENING THE WORK SESSION.**

- Bang the gavel.
- Announce the purpose of the work session for committee to discuss the bill and make recommendations; the time for public comment was at the public hearing. Generally, members of the audience are not permitted to participate in the work session, but may provide information with permission of the chair.
- *[Announce to the committee and audience] "We will begin the committee work session on LD \_\_\_\_\_, AN ACT To \_\_\_\_\_."*
- [At this point it may be useful to ask the committee analyst to briefly summarize the bill and outline any known issues for committee consideration.]

## **5. CONDUCTING THE WORK SESSION.**

- Work sessions are the committee's opportunity to publicly discuss the merits of the bill.
- Work sessions are usually reserved for deliberation on the bill by members of the committee.
- Permission of the committee (through the chair) is usually required for a member of the public, departmental official or lobbyist to testify, speak to the committee, or otherwise participate in a work session.
- Typically, the committee's analyst will begin the work session by analyzing the bill for the committee.

## **6. VOTING.**

- All votes must be taken in public.
- A quorum must be present; if a quorum is present but no Senator is among them, the committee may vote only with the authorization of the President of the Senate.
- Reports that may be recommended by one or more committee members include: Ought to Pass; Ought to Pass as Amended; Ought to Pass in New Draft (the use of this report requires approval of both presiding officers); Ought Not to Pass; and Refer to Another Committee.
- When the committee recommendation is not unanimous, one or more minority reports are required. All reports on any legislative document must be reported out of committee in their written form at the same time.
- A motion and vote must be taken on each committee report, including divided reports.
- The committee clerk records the vote. The vote may be taken by raising hands or calling the roll as is convenient for the committee and the clerk.
- The committee and committee analyst should ensure that the analyst has enough information to draft all committee amendments in the manner sought by the committee members.

## **7. FISCAL NOTES.**

Every bill or resolve that has a recommendation other than "Ought Not to Pass" or "Refer to Another Committee" must be reviewed by the Office of Fiscal and Program Review for fiscal impact. If it is determined that the bill or resolve affects state revenues or imposes a cost on a municipality, a fiscal note must be included in the bill before it is reported out of committee. [see Joint Rule 312]

## **8. CONCLUDING THE WORK SESSION.**

When the final vote has been taken or the bill tabled for later discussion, the chair should announce the closing of the work session on LD \_\_\_\_\_ and bang the gavel.

Except as otherwise decided by the committee, final majority (and minority) reports will be prepared and presented by the committee analyst to the committee for approval and release.

## **9. POST WORK SESSION ACTIVITIES**

The Committee Clerk must prepare the committee jacket or jackets following the vote and obtain signatures from committee members as required. A committee member who is absent from the committee at the time of the vote, but present in the State House complex, has until 5:00 p.m. on the day of the vote to register the member's vote. If the member is absent from the State House complex on the day of the vote, that member has until noon on the 2nd business day following the vote to register the member's vote.

Committee chairs should consult with the Committee Clerk from time to time to ensure that bill files are complete, and that bills and amendments are in fact reported out in accordance with deadlines and procedures established by the presiding officers.

[Repeat for each bill to be worked.]

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